

Venera Zaitova (above) came out the top rhythmic exerciser allrounder at the 3rd nationwide youth games. The other award winners were Dalia Kulkaitis (bottom) and Svetlana Kudimova (right). Photos by Anatoly Okhmochenko.

FENCING

At the world fencing championships in Italy, Alexander Rumankov from Minsk, 1902 world winner, Vitaly Logvin from Tashkent, Vladimir Apilev from Tbilisi, and Yuri Levkov from Frunze won the team foil title, drawing 8-8 with France in the final, officially winning through less hits received. Italy was the third finalist.

The Soviet women's team placed fourth in the foil contest, going down to Hungary, 7-9, in the semifinals and later in West Germany, 6-9, for third-fourth place.

Italy took the title, prevailing over Hungary.

TENNIS

A USSR team of Lina Fiskit, Larisa Savchenko, Viktoriya Melnikova and Natalya Rykova has captured the Hetvelia Cup, the European open team championships for women under 16 in Switzerland, an event which drew 19 countries.

In the elimination round the USSR beat Canada, 5-0, and Czechoslovakia, 4-1, and went on to dispose of Italy, 5-0, in the semifinals, while France edged Sweden, 3-2.

The dramatic final gave the USSR a 3-2 win.

Swimming bests

In the elimination trials for the world aquatic sports championships, American swimmers set two world records on the first day of competition in Mission Viejo, California. Rowdy Gaines clocked 48.93 sec in the 200 m freestyle, a 0.11 improvement on his own record, while Steve Lindquist trimmed 0.24 sec off West German Gerald Moeckel's 100 m breaststroke record, clocking 1:02.62 sec.

Title shared

Czechoslovak Grandmaster Vlastimil Hort and budding British Master Nigel Short came out on top of an international chess tournament in Amsterdam, totalling seven points out of nine each, under a round robin formula.

32 players took part in the tournament. Minsk's Artur Yusupov totalled 5.5 points.

CYCLING

In the world cycling junior championships in Florence, Karsten Völl, of the GDR, won the 3 km individual pursuit race in 3:37.0. Marius Gailavicius, of the USSR, was runner-up, finishing four seconds behind.

Top award for Soviet juniors

The USSR won the annual international Friendship Junior field hockey tournament in Leipzig, defeating their hosts, 4-2, in the final game.

Alexander Ycpifanov and Yuri Apelganels scored twice for the winners. Earlier the USSR twice scored 3-2 wins.

USA and drawing with USSR champion Lov Paakiris in his two adjourned games.

VOLLEYBALL

The USSR Olympic, European and world champions beat on Italian men's team, 3-1, in the third friendly non-official game in Latina, Italy. Earlier the USSR twice scored 3-2 wins.



Leaders Moscow Slave and Pitt recently clashed in a national rugby championship game, the former getting the upper hand, 18-0. Photo by Sergei Proskov

USSR disposed of Poland, 4-2, and thrashed Czechoslovakia, 4-0, in their qualification group. Also taking part were Cuba and Hungary.

Field hockey

In the opening games, following a break in the national women's championship, defeating champions Moscow Region Spartak twice met vice-champions, the Moscow Physical Training Institute, winning the first game, 2-0, and drawing the second, 1-1, after being a goal down only one minute from time. Both clubs are now level at 20 points.

Trailing them by seven points are twice national winners Ardzhanika. They were down on goal meeting Poltblud, from Tashkent Region, but ultimately triumphed, 3-2.

Priming for European championship

A recent tennis competition of top Soviet players at Lielupe, in Latvia, represented a stage in preparation for the forthcoming European championship in Hungary and a Davis Cup meet in India.

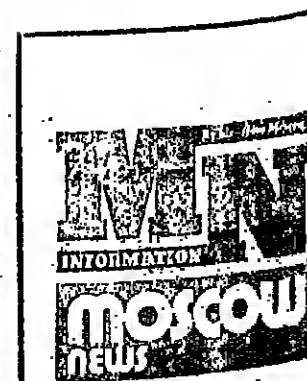
Natalya Borotilas, from Minsk, scored a double victory, first winning the women's singles, defeating Yevgeniya Biryukova, from Baku. In the final, 6-2, 7-5, and later joined forces with Boris Akhmedov to win the mixed doubles against Irina Shevchenko (Yurmala) and Alexander Bogdanov (Moscow), 6-2, 6-3.

Yelena Gishiyants, from Baku, and Shevchenko won the women's doubles, defeating Muzavits Tat'yana Salanova and Oksana Litanova, 6-3, 6-1. In the men's competition, Vladimir Borov, from Moscow, played Alexander Zvetov, 1-6, 6-3, 6-1, and later joined forces with Konstantin Puzosov to win the doubles.

'MERCENARY' TOUR OVER

According to Western agencies, the current tour of South Africa by a football team made up of Orkney players is coming to an abrupt end as riots in the town of Soweto and other Negro players refused to play the "mercenaries", or as visitors were dubbed there.

The widely advertised tour, which Pretoria gave tremendous significance (and promised large fees to the guests) failed to meet the high hopes that soccer had held of it as it virtually collapsed.



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PEACE MARCH HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF SOVIET PEOPLE

There is no more urgent task at present than that of securing peace. This became the leading theme in the meeting and talks between the participants of Peace March-82—drawn from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland—and representatives of Soviet public organizations in Moscow.

Welcoming the merchants at the Soviet Peace Committee, its



Chairman Georgi Zhukov stressed that the Soviet people are firm in their resolve to halt the arms race and to achieve the complete destruction of nuclear stockpiles. He emphasized that trying to gain superiority over the other side in the arms race and hoping for a victory in a nuclear war was tantamount to madness of a very dangerous kind.

The First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Oleg Khorkhardin, Archbishop Pitrim and other speakers said that the peace slogans which united the anti-war movement in Northern Europe were shared by all the Soviet people.

It is important not only to appeal to the feelings of ordinary people; it is also necessary to constantly explain the social and political consequences of nuclear conflagration. This was the opinion voiced by Tarja Halli and Elisabeth Palmgren, from Finland, as well as by other participants of the meeting.

The contribution towards peace made by the Soviet trade unions uniting over 130 million working people and disarmament was highlighted for the marchers by secretary Alexander Subotin, during a meeting at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. They were told about the activities of Soviet trade unions and about their participation in the implementation of the Peace Programme for the 1980s.

There was an interesting dialogue between the Scandinavian peace forces and Soviet scientists at the USSR Academy of Sciences. The chairman of the Physicists for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement, Academician Yevgeny Chaykov, spoke about the humanitarian mission of the Soviet physicists and of the active position they took in matters of detente, disarmament and peace.

Frank discussions and talks between representatives of the anti-war forces of Scandinavia and the Soviet public were also held at the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, at the Soviet Women's Committee, the Soviet Peace Fund and at the USSR Union of Journalists.

This was what our correspondent was told by Odd Nordland, historian and Oslo University professor, who visited the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

(Continued on page 2)

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Peace March-82 participants walk along Gorky Street — Moscow's chief thoroughfare. ● A group of peace marchers visiting the Orzhonikidze machine-tool plant.

Yassir Arafat: the Soviet Union is with us

Beirut. Massed against us is nearly all the Israeli army and the major part of its air force and navy. It is perfectly clear that this criminal war is being waged with the approval and blessing of the United States.

Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, told the MNI Beirut correspondent, Alexander Smirnov. Over 50 days of aggression, the latest American arms including phosphorus and cluster bombs and shells bombed by international law have been used to kill and seriously injure dozens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian, mostly women, children and old men, another 10,000 are missing, while a million more have been left homeless or forced to flee. 14 Palestinian refugee camps, three large towns in southern Lebanon and 32 villages have been destroyed in cold blood. It is the first time in recent Arab history that an aggressor has besieged the capital of a sovereign state.

Yassir Arafat emphasized.

West Beirut is encircled by three Israeli divisions, as well as by special units including those which have been trained to street combat. All the odds are that a big military operation is being prepared against the defenders of the city. But the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces will continue to fight and defend to the end. But this cause despite the fact that our armed forces are fairly limited compared with the potential of the armies of Arab countries.

The people of Palestine have always seen the Soviet Union as being their great friend and ally in the anti-imperialist struggle. From besieged Beirut, I send my cordial greetings to the Soviet people and our gratitude for their support for our struggle, a support which was clearly expressed in Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions put to him by "Pravda". I can confirm that the Soviet Union has been and remains on our side and that it staunchly supports our struggle at this difficult moment in history. Arafat stressed.

Prime Minister of Grenada in the USSR

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, a party and government delegation from Grenada has arrived in Moscow on an official visit. The delegation is led by the Chairman of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the New Movement party and the Revolutionary Government, Maurice Bishop.

The New Movement and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada are carrying out progressive social and economic change in Grenada. They pursue an independent anti-imperialist course in the world, steps to policy of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries and show solidarity with peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. Grenada is an active member of the non-aligned movement.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● An exhibition in Phnom Penh features US and Chinese-made arms and ammunition, equipment for spying and subversion, subversive propaganda materials as well as other means of waging war against the Kampuchean people. The exhibits were seized from agents of emigrant organizations and foreign secret services detained in Kampuchea.

● Mauritius is ready to use all political, diplomatic and legal means to restore its sovereignty over the Diego Garcia Island, said the country's Minister of External Affairs Jean-Claude de l'Isle, during a visit to London.

DOUBLING THE NEUTRON MENACE

Washington. The Reagan administration has embarked on yet another dangerous step towards jacking up the nuclear arms race by deciding on a 100 per cent increase in American neutron weapons stocks. According to the Cox Information Service, citing well-informed sources, an extra 1,000 artillery shells equipped with neutron warheads having a range of 18 miles, have been ordered.

They are meant for the 155-mm howitzers in service with the NATO armies in Western Europe. In other words, Washington plans to use neutron shells only in the European "theatre of operations".

Latvia comes to Moscow

National costumes are worn in Latvia on important national holidays. And these folk costumes are worn by the folk group performers who are at present at the Exhibition of National Achievements of the USSR (VDNKh) in Moscow in order to participate in the days of the Latvian SSR as part of the anniversary "In a Single Family" celebrations.

Latvia, situated on the Baltic coast, has an area of 63,700 square kilometres, and a population of over 2.5 million. Its picturesque landscapes, famous pine forests, and unique natural landmarks attract tourists from all over the country and from abroad to the republic. The Latvian capital Riga, capital of the republic, is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. It is situated on the banks of the Daugava River, which flows into the Gulf of Riga. The city is famous for its architecture, museums, and cultural institutions.



Latvia is known worldwide for its radio and VCR tape records, which are now on display in the republic's exhibition. The country's railway, trams, and buses are modern. Latvia has no parallel in our country. Latvia also means Soviet sea routes. About one-third of the country's well as its agriculture.

Soviet Baltic trade turnover passes through Riga and Ventspils. On display at the Latvian exhibition at VDNKh are robots, refrigerators, washing machines, and many other goods representing the 100 branches of the republic's fast developing industry as well as its agriculture.



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Reagan wipes nineteen years of effort

New York. Theodore C. Sorensen, former special adviser to President Kennedy, regards the government's decision not to resume talks on a comprehensive and general ban on nuclear weapons tests as a new indication of the insincerity of the White House's statements about its desire to reduce nuclear arsenals.

Writing in "The New York Times" Theodore Sorensen said that Reagan's decision betrays his real attitude to the current strategic arms limitation talks. The cold war strategists in the Reagan administration are inventing their plans for arms control via hypocritical statements rather than planning their hopes on success. They do not consider it necessary to prevent the proliferation of nuclear

weapons and they do not want to participate in a nuclear arms race, or in putting a mutual end to wasteful and weapon tests.

It is nineteen years now, Sorensen recalls, since the American, British and Soviet delegations concluded in Moscow a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. In as much as this treaty permitted underground tests it was only the first step toward slaying down the nuclear arms race. But it envisioned a comprehensive ban for the future.

Ronald Reagan, Sorensen says, has brought to naught the efforts of nineteen years and has resorted to military arguments which were rejected long ago.

China's policy threatens Asian stability

Rangoon. The new peace initiatives proposed by the Indonesian states at their recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City have shown convincingly to the peoples of South-East Asia that the myth about the so-called "Vietnamese and Soviet threat to the region" has been concocted by the Peking leaders in order to conceal their expansionist and hegemonist policy. This was enunciated in an interview to a TASS correspondent given by SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach who was to Burma on a friendship visit.

The minister stressed that increasing number of people in South-East Asia are beginning

to realize that the real threat to peace and stability in the region comes from the intrigues of China which uses pro-Peking armed formations in the area to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries.

Nguyen Co Thach said that the purpose of his trips to Singapore, Burma, Malaysia, and Thailand was an exchange of opinion on ways of relaxing tension and of achieving peace in South-East Asia. The current developments in the region, he said, have clearly shown the failure of attempts by China and certain ASEAN circles to solve the Kampuchean problem by confrontation with Indochinese countries.

Our foreign policy remained unchanged

Mexico City. The president-elect Miguel de la Madrid has confirmed that the foreign policy of the Mexican government will remain unchanged on major international problems. He said his country will con-

tinue its all-round support of peoples fighting for their national liberation, of countries opposing colonial subjugation and acting in the name of freedom, democracy and social progress.

President Reagan has decided not to renew the talks between the USA, USSR and Great Britain on a general and complete ban on nuclear arms tests, which were interrupted in 1980.



Who dreams of this giant?

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

WILL THE 'SECURITY AND FREEDOM' LAW BE REPEALED?

Paris. France's National Assembly has begun to discuss a government draft law, which lifts the basic provisions of the anti-democratic 'security and freedom' law.

The latter law considerably restricts the rights of French citizens and envisages a whole range of repressive measures for dealing with the working people's struggle for their interests. That it be repealed was one of the main demands of the progressive forces of the country after the left government came to power. The right forces fervently resisted this, since the law had earlier served

to defend the interests of the employers. It envisages, among other things, two to five years in prison for striking railwaymen who impede normal working of the service.

A separate article, envisaging punishment for 'inflicting damage and destruction', can be applied to working people who down tools at a strike-bound plant.

The General Confederation of Labour and other progressive forces have mounted a drive against this law, stressing that it contradicts the constitution and increases the class character of legal bodies.

SHAKY REGIME IN SOMALIA

Paris. France Presse-TASS. The combat operations over conducted in nine out of 16 areas in Somalia is a real people's uprising under the leadership of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS), stresses a statement put out by this organization and reported by France Presse.

The current armed struggle, the statement points out, is aimed against a repressive regime, which has led the country into a deep political, economic and social crisis, to loss of confidence in it by other states and into international isolation.

PEACE MARCH HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF SOVIET PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

I am taking part in the Peace March in order to show that peoples in the West and East can act jointly to solve the important task of averting the menace of nuclear war and of securing the right to life and right to peace. I am glad that I have had the opportunity of meeting USSR-Norway friendship society activists and of speaking to them at Friendship House, in Moscow.

Relations between our countries have always been good, especially during World War II when we fought in the resistance movement shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people.

We are now worried by the huge stockpiles of atomic weapons on our planet. I have written several newspaper articles about the inadmissibility of placing this kind of weapon in Norway. And I am not alone in my belief. According to polls, 70 per cent of our population has spoken out against nuclear weapons in Europe.

The meeting between marchers and Muscovites which took place at the Exhibition of National Achievements developed into a colourful peace festival.

Peace March-82 participants also paid a visit to the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum together with representatives of the Soviet people. They carried posters and banners along the chief Moscow thoroughfare—Gorky Street.

The march goes next to Smolensk and Minsk.

CRISIS HITS THE WEST

New York. UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar said that the West is living through the most acute economic recession since the 'great depression' of the 30s. Speaking in Baltimore, he stressed that the growth of world industrial production continues to slow down and that development programmes are to all intents and purposes paralyzed. In the developed countries the output of per capita production has decreased for the first time since the 50s. Unemployment in industrialized capitalist countries is at its highest level since the early 30s. It is expected that by the end of this decade another 200,000,000 people in the ranks of those living in conditions of appalling poverty.

Strengthening the stagnation of the world, trade de Cuellar urged resistance to protectionist restrictions.

The difficult path of the April revolution



Still from the film B. Kermel handing a party membership card to Musajon. ● People from the Province Committee of the PDPA talk to mullahs in Quodahar.

On the screen we see a panoramic view of Kabul: there is not enough space for the town in the valley so the mud hut of the old city crawls over the mountain slopes. A picturesque Oriental bazaar where every firewood is sold by weight.

We are looking at the full-length TV documentary "Fifth Spring" (script by Leonid Zolotarevsky, cameraman-director Vladimir Lashchev, cameraman Vitya Gromykin). The film is a continuation of two previous works made by the same crew: "Afghan Report, 1980" and "Killers. Who Are They?" which were shot last year.

"Fifth Spring" describes the fifth year of the Afghan April revolution. We see the confer-

ence of the People's Democratic Party which worked out the programme for building a new Afghanistan. Next we see an old man aged 107 called Murojon or "the father of the people", as he is known by the Afghans, and we watch him joining the PDPA. We see him in his native village, machine-gun slung over his shoulder, leading a detachment of revolution defenders.

We are shown a class at school, the children drawing their fingers across their textbooks. By 1988 half of the population of Afghanistan should be able to read and write—and this is the task—and it is far from being an easy one. The camera moves to the house of a young woman-teacher who died at the

hands of bandits. They did her because she taught children.

Then we go to Qandahar—Afghanistan's second largest city. Lilo proceeds here at a peaceful and quiet pace. At the very moment the film was being shot reports appeared in the Western press that the city had been seized by "guerrillas".

A cemetery of heroes in Kabul, the walls of mountain village houses, ridden with bullets and splinters of shells, a press conference of captured bandits—such scenes help the viewers to understand how difficult and complex is the process of building a new life in Afghanistan which today has lived itself of the Middle Ages.

Igor DANILIN

Slander dismissed

Damascus. The spokesman for the high command of the Syrian armed forces has decried the slander being circulated by Israel and several Western nations re the superiority of Israel to Syrian arms.

Even using the latest American military equipment, it is pointed out in the Syrian statement, Israel has suffered a setback in attaining the ultimate goals behind its invasion of Lebanon. Its M-48 and M-60 tanks failed to succeed in battles against the modern Syrian T-72 tanks. The aggressor lost over 400 armoured vehicles in tank battles to the south of the Bekaa valley and on the Beirut-Bhandun line.

In conjunction with its anti-aircraft defence the Syrian air force engaged in some cruel air battles and the Israeli pilots learnt at first-hand of the skills of their Syrian counterparts. They were witnesses to the fact that despite intensive Israeli attacks and the use of US-made complex electronic equipment, the Syrian anti-aircraft defences downed a large number of enemy planes, among them F-15 and F-16 warplanes, and continued to provide cover for the Syrian ground forces right up to the cessation of hostilities.

'SUN' MILK

The Australian scientists have concluded that the sun can pasteurize milk just as well as special installations. To prove this in practice they built a reservoir with an area of 180 square metres and filled it with 25,000 litres of milk. During the daylight, by means of reflectors, the content of the reservoir was heated up to optimal temperature, 75°C. According to scientists, this is a more economic method.

A Viking boat with three Norwegians and one American aboard safely crossed the Atlantic, starting off from Duluth, Minnesota, USA, and finally dropping anchor off Norway, after accomplishing a journey of 5,600 miles at an average speed of seven knots. The boat's design was based on that of an ancient vessel, dating as far as the 9th century, found in 1880 at the Norwegian village of Gokstad and now kept in Oslo. This voyage proves once again that Viking boats could have reached American shores about one thousand years ago.

In the photo: the Viking boat off the Norwegian shore.

Photo AP-TASS

ENGINE MADE OF CERAMIC

Japanese scientists have developed a diesel engine made from ceramic materials which consumes 30 per cent less fuel than conventional types. The production of such diesel engines will begin in 1985.

A village going down. Where?

The village Gunung Meriah in the north of the Indonesian island Sumatra is sinking. The process began late last May when overnight the ground over a wide area was covered with a network of tiny fissures. They absorbed water from flooded rice fields and the small local river. Then the soil started sinking without any sign of an earthquake. So what's going on? Seismologists are trying to provide an answer. Meanwhile the villagers prior to find a safer place since most of their houses have been ruined.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

London. Unemployment in Britain has reached a post-war record of 3,200,000. According to Employment Ministry report, another 130,000 became jobless in June alone, most of them graduates and school leavers. The unemployment has long topped the 4,000,000 mark and is still growing precipitously. The trade unions and leading

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GENOCIDE MUST BE CONDEMNED

The Israeli rulers have assumed a grave responsibility by deciding to deprive a whole people, the Arab people of Palestine, of the right to life. SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. Public organizations of vastly differing orientation and persuasion all over the world have protested against the criminal policy of genocide being perpetrated on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, while only neo-fascists, racists and slanders keep quiet.

One expressive fact stands out in the face. It is exactly those Jewish organizations, which proudly call themselves "progressive" rather than Zionist and which are highly indignant if anyone refuses to take their description of themselves of Inco value, that now refrain from denouncing the Israeli policy of international gangsterism and terror. Today they have the opportunity to prove, in deeds, that their descriptions are not just hypocritical and deceptive.

Zionists meanwhile, the paper notes, threaten to show an enemy to those Jews who dare to criticize the policies and practices of the Zionist regime of Israel, whose genocide goes hand in hand with misanthropy and racism goes hand in hand with terrorism and vandalism.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST NICARAGUA

Commenting on the situation which has taken shape in these areas of Nicaragua adjacent to Honduras, PRAYDA writes that what is involved this time is not only an aggressive and terrorist act undertaken by Somoza men who have found refuge in Honduras. Nicaragua now faces intervention involving counter-revolutionary forces.

Large-scale preparations for aggressive action was initiated long ago and was carried out with avert eyes, the newspaper points out. Acting within the CIA plan of secret actions adopted by the US president in person, Washington, seeking to overthrow the revolutionary government in Nicaragua, mainly relies on Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. Over 5,000 cut-throats previously belonging to the Somoza guard are amassed on the Honduran borders with Nicaragua. They are backed by several groups of mercenaries specially trained in California and Florida.

Events in Nicaragua have been developing along a traditional pattern. That of organized intervention in a Latin American country run by a government which is not to American liking.

WASHINGTON VS DELHI

India is among the ten countries most carefully watched by the American secret services, the NEW YORK TIMES weekly writes in a recent issue. The CIA has been given the task of raising the India Gandhi column to tell and of creating a government in the country similar to that of South Africa. The plan, among other things, envisages military and financial backing for separatists in India and the country's destabilization by weakening the government. The latter measure involves the stirring up of religious discord in the country and the instigation of disagreement inside the government on major external and domestic issues, the penetration of pro-American elements into the leading posts in the state apparatus, and the blackmailing or bribery of high-ranking army and police officers to persuade them to join the American side. The other sections of the plan specify various actions to be taken against India with the aim of undermining Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation and of preventing India from attaining self-sufficiency in various sectors of the economy. Today the true nature of Washington policies which are completely hostile to India's national interests, can be clearly seen by any Indian, the article emphasizes.

AN UNDERTAKING OF NO AVAIL

The latest events have revealed the lines along which the political situation is developing in South-East Asia, says THE VESTIA. On one hand, we have the peaceful policy of the Indochinese countries, seeking a constructive dialogue between the South-East Asian nations, and a mutually acceptable negotiated solution to existing problems. On the other hand, there is the Washington and Peking sponsored threat of confrontation and interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

The USA and China have masterminded the setting up of the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, composed of the leaders of the bankrupted Khmer Rouge groupings. The indecent noise emanating from the coalition cabinet only reveals the true aims pursued by those who back the enemies of people's Kampuchea, and who wish to prevent that country from moving forward and to force it to cancel all its revolutionary gains.

The successes achieved by Kampuchea are self-evident, the newspaper notes. The Kampuchean people, in fraternal unity with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, enjoy the support of all the world's progressive forces on its road towards national resurrection and the construction of a new life.

economists blame this primarily on the Conservative's austerity policies, which have decimated major national industries.

Appealing is how D. Miles, general secretary of the Scottish Trade Union Congress, described the unemployment figures. Mrs Thatcher's government should go, as it is unable to control unemployment, he stressed.

OF INTEREST

Mysterious spider

Australian medical researchers are trying to find an antidote for the sting of an unknown spider, to whom they have given the name of the 'mystery spider'. It is the only way of treating the damaged skin and

muscles. The search for a cure is complicated by the fact that the spider—and no one is still sure that it is a spider at all—has to be accurately described.

Stars under siege

The outrageous murder of John Lennon by gangsters has

caused his colleagues in Hollywood to resort to 'active defence'. The majority of stars, writes 'L'Espresso', only leave their houses accompanied by holly guards, while the residences of others are surrounded by gigantic electrified walls. Many actors practise sharp-shooting for hours at a secret club.

VIEWPOINT

AMERICA'S DOCTRINE OF DIRECT CONFRONTATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

Lately the world press has given much prominence to Washington's new military doctrine known as direct confrontation, especially after alleged "information leak" had brought to light the Pentagon's classified document, Directives on US armed forces build-up.

So what are its goals and the means it will adopt to gain its ends? What is new about the doctrine and how might it affect international relations in years to come? Since we are dealing with a very powerful nation these questions are of immediate relevance to the destiny of mankind.

Recently the USSR Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov gave a general assessment of the Reagan administration's approach in formulating its military doctrine, including its ideological, political and military-technological aspects. He noted that the new strategy of so-called direct confrontation not only assimilated all the extremes of the earlier "brinkmanship" type

directives, but carried them still further. All this adds up to the continued aggressive policy of American imperialism, which in its time was elaborated in the well-publicized concepts of "mass retaliation", "flexible reaction" and "realistic limitation", as well as in the notorious Directive No. 59 ordered by President Carter on July 23, 1980. It also amounts to a strengthening in this policy line of such dangerous propositions that the world is confronted by the direct threat of nuclear war.

Complicated in this respect is the obvious desire of American power hangers to give maximum publicity to the uncompromising nature of their stance in world relations, specially vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The above Pentagon Directive emphasizes in so many words that America seeks to destroy socialism as a socio-political system. The statement can only be interpreted as an earnest of the American administration's adamant intention to exclude in advance any possibility of nor-

malization in Soviet-American relations, to burn all bridges, and to make the further destabilization of international relations a foregone conclusion.

Under this plan, Washington, obsessed as it is with the idea of military superiority, hopes to build up an aggressive potential to enable it to be the first to use a nuclear strike. This is why the Pentagon concentrates on the development of strategic offensive forces like intercontinental ballistic MX missiles, the B-1 and Stealth bombers, strategic cruise missiles, and binary (chemical) and laser weapons.

Alongside the preparations for nuclear war the direct confrontation strategy also envisages preparations for conventional wars, with the idea of enabling America to conduct protracted wars making use of geographic escalation tactics. In the extension of hostilities to theatres where American strategy thinks their enemy is most vulnerable.

Another very important aspect is America's obvious intention to medially involve other countries in preparations for war, making them accomplices in its anti-Soviet policies, passing on to them the burden of the arms race and, quite possibly sitting pretty behind their backs in case of war. This is why the direct confrontation strategy is geared towards the forward based weapons concept and envisages the building up of the American military presence in various parts of the globe.

Thus the direct confrontation strategy amounts to nothing else than a policy of global aggression and of the crude and verified use of force even in peacetime. Not only does such a policy involve a direct danger of war, it aims at maximally destabilizing the international situation, at chaining other countries to the US military chariot, and at depriving peoples of the possibility of finding a different alternative to the sinister course of events.

This is why the Soviet Union considers it vital today to counter this disastrous policy with a constructive programme of action.

Round the Soviet Union

● EIGHT NEW ARTESIAN WELLS ARE SUPPLYING WATER TO THE ARID LANDS OF THE ASHT STEPPE IN TAJIKISTAN, which are now producing cotton, fruit, grapes and vegetables on a large scale. 130 boreholes pump water to eight thousand hectares of virgin land. There are plans to ameliorate 60,000 hectares of irrigated crop lands in the Asht steppe.

● ANOTHER STAGE OF A POWERFUL 25,000-KW PUMP-ING UNIT HAS UNDERGONE SUCCESSFUL TESTS AT LEHNGRAD'S NEVSKY ZAVOD FACTORY WHERE IT SHOWED RELIABLE OPERATION AT INCREASED LOADS. Leningrad engineers will start serial production of these units which are needed to increase the volume of natural gas pumped from Western Siberia, during the current year.

● THE PROCESS OF DIVIDING YOUNG CAMELS INTO HERDS HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN TURKMENISTAN, WHERE SEVERAL THOUSAND CHOICED ANIMALS HAVE BEEN BRED. Camel raising is profitable in desert areas. Arvane camels provide the best form of transport over sand dunes, also supplying fluffy wool and medicinal milk. It is planned to double camel stocks over the current five-year plan period.

● PASSENGER NAVIGATION HAS BEEN STARTED AT YET ANOTHER RESERVOIR IN THE ANGARA-UST-LINKSK CHAIN OF POWER STATIONS. The "Vostok" hydroelectric plant, located on the Angara River, the 600-kilowatt waterway will facilitate communication between towns and villages in the north of the Irkutsk Region.

● UKRAINIAN POET PAVLO TYCHINA'S WELL-KNOWN PHRASE "THE FEELING OF A SINGLE FAMILY" WAS THE MOTTO OF A LITERARY GATHERING held in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi attended by writers from the republics of Middle Asia, Kazakhstan and Georgia. Those present discussed one of the problems connected with the mutual enrichment of their literatures—that of translation.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SIBERIAN GAS WILL ARRIVE ON SCHEDULE

In the belief that Soviet industry is incapable of producing its own powerful gas turbines and pipelines, the American administration imposed sanctions banning the shipment to this country of gas and all equipment for the Siberia-West Europe pipeline, says A. Vassiliev, deputy minister for construction of projects for the gas and oil industry, writing in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

In fact, turbines of this very kind are being manufactured at the Nevsky Zavod plant in Leningrad, while the Leningrad Metallurgical Plant has now started commercial production of 25,000 kW gas-pumping units, the writer emphasizes.

Two years ago the Stremmsh works in Sterlitamak started to manufacture the TG-502 pipelines. Heavy-duty pipelines, high-power roller excavators, the Tyumen bog-carrying and cross-country vehicles are just some of the Soviet equipment that is available to the builders of the pipeline.

The mileage of gas pipelines to be laid in this country in the current five-year period could twice encircle the globe. Today the USSR is the world's leading producer of gas, the paper points out, with 1983 production scheduled at 830,000 million cubic metres.

LITHUANIA: INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

Today, in six working days Lithuania produces as many industrial goods as it did during the whole year of 1940, writes in ŽIVASTIA Anthonas S. Barkauskas, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR. Lithuania's enterprises now generate

daily on average of 32 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, turn out 70 metal-cutting lathes, 9,000 tonnes of mineral fertilizers, 300 tonnes of paper, over 40,000 knitted outer garments and 130,000 items of underwear, and nearly 1,200 TV sets. Our industry also produces tractors, trucks, refrigerators, radioelectric equipment and bicycles, computers and kinescopes, furniture, petrol, diesel fuel, fabrics, and vacuum cleaners—this list could be continued. The goods with the trademark of Lithuanian enterprises are exported to 85 countries.

The republic's economy is growing in accordance with the state plans of economic and social development. Under the fifth five-year plan (1981-85) the Ignalina atomic power station and the Kaunas hydro-accumulating power plant are being built in Lithuania. As soon as they are put into operation, the production of electricity will double in the republic, the author goes on to say.

In one year the secondary and higher educational establishments train more specialists than their total number in Lithuania late in 1940. Founded in 1941, the national Academy of Sciences unites more than 100 different scientific institutions, with a staff of 14,300 researchers.

WHAT IS CONSCIENCE?

In a series of present being run in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, called "In Conscience," writers reply to readers' letters about certain aspects of our life, including questions of morality. What is conscience?—one answer to this question is provided below by the Georgian writer Nodar Dumbadze.

Conscience, honour. What is meant by these terms? They say that animals have no conscience. Though I believe that every living being has a conscience, Georgian even have a saying: "A decent dog will not bark at a woman."

But just this time, at the risk of contradicting myself

GEORGIA'S OIL INDUSTRY

Early in 1975 when the first Georgian oil well gushed forth on the Sangori steppe, experts observed that the oil was without sand, paraffin or sulphur. After this the steppe became covered with rigs denoting the birth of a new heavy industry in this Transcaucasian republic.

Many things have changed in the Georgian oil-producing industry since then. Casing-head gas torches went out when a 35 km pipeline was built connecting the Sangori steppe to the Tbilisi power station. Thus an effective system of casing-head gas utilization was established, providing tens of millions of cubic metres of fuel to the thermal station.

That Georgia should produce its own oil seemed incredible not very long ago: today this dream has become a reality and the Georgian oil industry has become a major source of income in the republic.

This year on oil rig went up at Ninoisminda, near Tbilisi, denoting a new addition to Georgia's oil fields.

RAIN ON ORDER

The coming into service of an automated Intersigma irrigation complex, facilitating the cultivation of over 1,500 hectares of wasteland, is transforming the semi-desert Issyk-Kul hollow in Kirghizia into a zone of guaranteed farming.

Forced irrigation is becoming a major feature of the Issyk-Kul region, where the filtering of sandy soils using conventional methods is largely ineffective because of difficult terrain. Under a comprehensive plan new automatic irrigation complexes to cover an area of over 30,000 hectares are to be established in the Issyk-Kul region.

COPPER AND ZINC OF ALMALYK

High-capacity copper enrichment installations have come into service of the Almalysk mining and metallurgy combine in Uzbekistan, and additional capacities are now operational at the Kholmakyr copper mine.

The Almalysk combine, a major non-ferrous metallurgy centre in this country, is being reconstructed; in accordance with the main guidelines for the economic

and social development of the USSR, it is intended to step up output of copper and lead-zinc ore in the region. Work to this effect is in full swing. In the Dzhalak steppe at Uchukulak lead and zinc mine, which is due to come into service in the 1981-1985 five-year plan period to provide the economy with greater stocks of valuable metals.

Places to visit

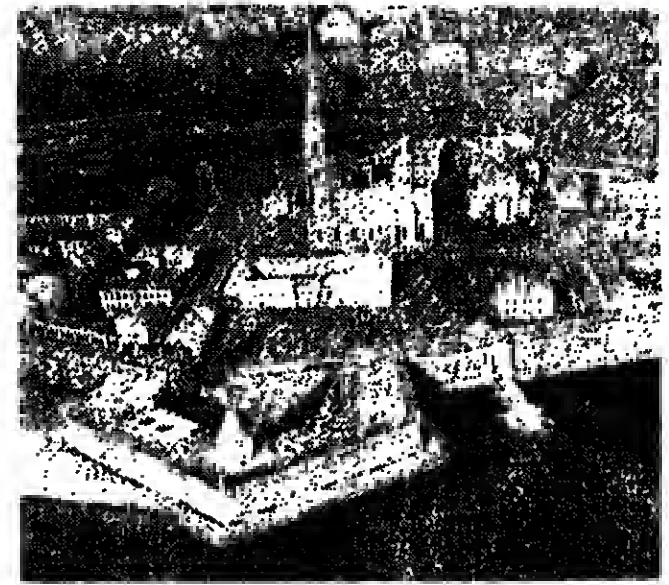
The Peter and Paul Fortress

The Peter and Paul Fortress, the historical centre of Leningrad, was founded in May, 1703. The buildings inside the fortress form a single architectural complex comprising the Peter and Paul Cathedral (centre) as well as the bastions, entrance gates and Konark, etc. of the fort and itself.

From the late 16th century the fortress was a prison for Russian revolutionaries.

In 1917, the fortress arsenal provided the Red Guards with arms.

In 1922, the Soviet government ordered that the Peter and Paul Cathedral and the Trubetskoi Palace be a museum, while in 1924 measures were taken to transform the whole fortress into a museum devoted to history, architecture and art.



Science and technology

RADIO MONITOR

GUARDS AGAINST

MARINE POLLUTION

An oil slick can easily be located in the sea even at night by using a set of equipment recently invented at the Institute for Radio Physics and Electronics in the Ukraine.

It is a known fact that the sea appears smoother in the area of oil slicks. The absence of ripples is immediately being pointed by the radar—the peaks characteristic of waves disappearing from its screen.

This makes it easy to determine the boundaries of the oil slick, while the radio meter is capable of measuring the thickness of the oil film on the basis of the intensity of radio heat radiation, even if the film is less than a thousandth fraction of a millimetre.

Such pollution preventive monitoring can be carried out from aboard a plane or ship, or even from the land. The equipment will be especially useful in areas of heavy sea traffic and in those near resorts.

DEFORMATION-PROOF

PILES

Steel building piles made out of steelbribeconcrete, a new material—which can penetrate any soil without incurring, have been designed at the Leningrad Institute of railway engineers.

"Steelbribeconcrete" is a solidified mixture of fine grade concrete reinforced with fibres short pieces of steel wire or thin sheets which decrease steel

consumption," says Professor F. Gaidarov, D. of Sc. (Tech), head of the Institute's building structures faculty. "When-out steel ropes can also serve as fibres."

The new piles have been successfully tested on foundations for light buildings in Leningrad's new residential areas. None of the several hundred 14-metre piles used were deformed. The new piles are being produced by the Barrikada production amalgamation.

STEREO PHOTOGRAPHY FOR POSTERITY

In the absence of original building documents and designs stereo photographs, taken by staff at the Riga Polytechnic, have helped resources to reconstruct in all accuracy the architectural details of the Dom Cathedral of Riga.

The shooting started at the famous concert hall. Special cameras took photos of the decorative organ, of the window-frames, cross vaults and stained glass. Several thousand photos will be taken of the facade of the hall covering all its main features right from the foundations to the spire.

The photo laboratory at the Polytechnic has started to compile an archive of three-dimensional photos of Latvian architectural monuments. Among those already covered are the 13th-century Church of St. Peter in Riga, the ruins of a 14th-century Livonian Order Castle in Cēsis and an old baroque house in Liepaja. Architectural landmarks in Riga, Kuldīga, Ventspils and Talsi will soon be added to the list. A number of wooden houses in country districts will also be stereo photographed.

NEW WEATHER RESEARCH SHIP

V. Shuleikin, the name of an outstanding scientist and the father of sea physics, has been given to a new ship intended for oceanologists and Polar researchers. The "Akademik Shuleikin" left Leningrad recently, flying the flag of the Soviet Meteorological Service, for its maiden trip with an expedition from the Research Institute of the Arctic and the Antarctic on board.

The new research ship is heading towards temperate and tropical latitudes, where equipment and instruments will be tested in various climatic conditions.

This is the fifth ship to be added to our fleet, said A. Romanov, head of the department for marine expeditions of the Research Institute of the Arctic and Antarctic. It will be used to study the air and the marine world and their interaction. The ship has a displacement of 3,000 tonnes and has an increased ice-breaking capability thus enabling it to cruise in high latitudes. Included among the "Akademik Shuleikin's" research equipment is a powerful computer system for real-time data processing.

TAJIKISTAN: PROTECTION FROM LANDSLIDES

Recent landslides on the outskirts of the village of Little Kishink, in the foothills of the Gissarskiy range in Tajikistan (a Soviet Central Asian republic), have not harmed residents. All ten families living in the village were removed to a safe place in good time. When scientists warned of the likelihood of landslides, the local Soviet of people's deputies immediately allocated resources for the evacuation of the villagers.

Mountains occupy 93 per cent of the territory of the republic, where heavy precipitations in autumn and winter and high seismicity have resulted in the instability of many mountain slopes and hills. That is why anti-landslide and anti-mud torrent activities in the republic have been placed on a scientific basis.

In the last ten years, geologists, seismologists and meteorologists have carried out comprehensive investigations and have compiled a list of sections subject to landslides and mud torrents as well as determining the laws governing the latter phenomena. This solid scientific foundation has made it possible to issue over 100 recommendations to ensure the safety of the population and also for the construction of mudstream protection facilities, financed by the state.

The republic's design institutes have now begun compiling a master plan for protection from landslides and mud torrents. This work is being carried out in accordance with a government decision which has allocated big appropriations for these purposes.

VIEWPOINT

SUMMING UP THE HALF YEAR



Below Leonid UMANSKY, head of the statistical information department of the USSR Central Statistical Board, candidate of sciences (Economics), comments on the Board report, "Figures on progress in the state plan for Soviet economic and social development in the first half of 1982".

Over the period industrial production went up 2.7 per cent on the corresponding period of last year. It is of significance that every one per cent increase grows in value with each successive five-year plan period. In the eighth five-year period (1981-85) it amounted to 2,100 million rubles, going up to 3,500 million rubles in the next period (1991-95), up to 5,000 million between 1976 and 1990, and in the current period it will total roughly 6,400 million.

Priority is given in the development of major industrial industries. To illustrate, the production of digital-control lathes went up by seven per cent and there was a six per cent increase in automation and computer units. We are now building twice as many industrial robots as before. Fuel production is up, with the biggest increase of eight per cent for gas. Over 3,200 kilometres of trunk gas pipelines have been built, and the construction is under way of new big gas pipelines, the Urengoi-Pomorye-Uzhgorod pipeline, for instance.

In agriculture much is being done to implement the USSR Food Programme approved by the May 1982 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, with increased numbers of cattle-breeding facilities, mechanized farms, cattle and poultry complexes and poultry factories going into operation, as well as fodder storage facilities, elevators, fodder-producing enterprises, etc. A total of 225,000 hectares of additional land have been irrigated, another 250,000 hectares drained and 700 thousand hectares of pasture land provided with water.

Soviet people now enjoy higher material and cultural standards. 2,100,000 young specialists have graduated over the period, 800,000 of them having received higher education and 1,300,000 secondary specialized education. In addition, they got their education free, since the state foots the costs bill, spending some 700 rubles per student annually at secondary specialized institutions and over 1,000 rubles per higher education student.

The average monthly payments of factory and office workers went up by 2.7 per cent over the corresponding period last year, with a four per cent rise for farmers.

Our monthly housing programme continues unabated, with the state, co-operatives and farms having built 500,000 new well-appointed flats. People also took advantage of state credits to build their own houses.

Foreign trade has expanded to reach 46,000 million rubles for the period in question.



Sunday on the Moskva River.

Photos by Alexei Pyodarov

ENTERTAINMENT

Siberia comes to Moscow

"Good Morning to You, Moscow" is the title of a major concert programme mounted by the Krasnoyarsk Philharmonic to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR, now drawing big crowds at the Green Theatre of Gorky Central Park.

Taking part in the programme is the Siberia dance ensemble, a symphony orchestra, the Kaskad circus group and the Everywhere with Song pop group, as well as the Yarmarka (Fair) folk instruments ensemble, the Yantseynubka folk vocal group, and the Olyouok children's dance ensemble accompanied by the Siberia dance ensemble.

In the photo: the Siberia dance ensemble to action.

Photo by Yuri Bykovsky



POLISH CULTURE IN THE SOVIET UNION

Recently Moscow's All-Union Library of Foreign Literature hosted the opening of Polish Book Week to mark Poland's national holiday, the Day of Resurgence.

Polish books figure high on the list of translations in the Soviet Union, with nearly 2,500 titles having been published here in post-war years in editions topping 107,000,000 copies. Polish classical and modern fiction is translated into 38 languages in this country.

Meanwhile at the Exhibition Hall, in Uralskaya Street, Polish glass and ceramic ware, decorative fabrics, carpets and tapestries made by craftsmen of various generations continuing the artistic traditions of Polish folk art, are now on view.

The film "Morning Stars" shown at the "Vosheva" cinema inaugurated the Days of Polish Cinema, which will include a programme of six feature films. Similar Days will be held in Kiev and Yerevan.

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. The "Water colours and drawings-82" exhibition which has opened in Leningrad at the Exhibition Hall of the Union of Artists of the Russian Federation, is devoted to Leningrad and its citizens. The upwards of 200 works on view by graphic artists of the Russian Federation present a collectively drawn portrait of Leningrad with its straight avenues, wide arched bridges and its magnificent palace ensembles.

Books. The "Neues Leben" newspaper has published two issues of "Heimatliche Weiten",

the artistic and political almanac of Soviet and German literary figures. They contain 15 novels, plays, poems, humorous stories, and critical articles as well as colour inserts showing the works of Soviet and German artists.

Theatre. "Anna Karenina" has been staged for the first time in the GDR in Magdeburg, in a stage version of the novel by the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, produced by Mikhail Koshchich. The first night was a great success. More than 200 Russian and Soviet plays have been produced in recent years in Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig and in the other cities of the republic.

Films. The well-known Soviet ballet dancers Yekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasiliev are taking part in a new film version of Verdi's opera "La Traviata" directed by Franco Zeffirelli.

Soviet singer wins first prize

At the Gale-82 contest in Havana, the jury audience were unanimous in giving first prize to the Soviet singer Aleksandra Babayeva for her rendition of "To Live a Life", a song by Cuban composer Ramon Barcia. Other part were leading Cuban performers, as well as singers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland and the Soviet Union.

I am glad that I myself win recognition from the audience, said Babayeva. Much of the credit goes to our Cuban colleagues, orchestra and its conductor who are distinguished by their first-class knowledge and by their wonderful understanding of every former. After the contest, taking part in Gale-82, Babayeva will perform a concert tour which will include the GDR Province as part of the festival being held on the occasion of the national holiday - Day of National Uplift.

Music brings peoples together

A cooperation agreement has been signed in Moscow between the Copyright Agency of the USSR and the Agency of the Soviet Union Music Publishers. The agreement provides for the publication of a regular basis of the works of Soviet composers and for the forming Soviet music in the USSR and elsewhere.

It was back in the USSR's Universal Edition that began the major Soviet composers, and in the USSR the works of D. Shostakovich, "Nose" and "Kalevala" were as well as other works by great composers were published. The Soviet composers' works are to be published in the near future by Universal Edition. Vietnamese building organizations are erecting

BUSINESS



Soviet goods are popular with Finnish consumers, including electronic equipment, cameras, books and gramophone records. In the photo: Soviet records on sale at one of the centrally located Helsinki stores.

JOINT EFFORT

The 2nd session of the council of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise for geological prospecting and oil and gas production on the continental shelf of Vietnam-Vietnam has closed in Hanoi, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan.

This organization, set up on a fully basis on the territory of Vietnam last year, has already conducted comprehensive geological investigations on the shelf of South Vietnam, in preparation for the prospective drilling of two major structures - the White Tiger and Dragon. Sites have been prepared for building off-shore stationary platforms enabling drilling from floating rigs and the route of the projected underwater oil pipeline has been selected.

Similar geophysical investigations are under way to the north-east of Vietnam, in Bac Bo Gi. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have made available to the joint enterprise a large number of off-shore technical facilities, building machinery as well as transport and various equipment and materials. Vietnamese building organizations are erecting

the main base intended for handling off-shore operations. A site for assembling stationary platforms and a launching pad are now operational. The USSR has delivered to the working site metal units for the first stationary platform from which the drilling will begin in 1983. The modules of this platform are soon to be delivered with drilling and operating equipment mounted on them. Housing, social and welfare facilities for oilmen are being built.

The Soviet Union, and Soviet Azerbaijan in particular, is a pioneer of off-shore oil extraction. It was back in the 40s that oil and gas production began on the shelf of the Caspian Sea from artificial subsea structures and in the next year - from metal stationary platforms and scaffolding. To a large extent it was the experience of the off-shore Caspian oil field that enabled them to start the development of oil and gas resources in the 60s on the continental shelf. Today more than 30 countries are engaged in off-shore oil and gas extraction. A large group of Azerbaijani specialists in off-shore oil and gas drilling has been sent to Vietnam.

PROMMASHIMPORT LINKS

Prommashimport and Puolimatka of Finland have signed a contract in Moscow for building a factory in the USSR to produce 4.5 million sterilized plastic bottles annually. The factory will be built in 1982-84.

Prommashimport has business links with 900 foreign organizations and firms in CMEA countries as well as in America, Finland, Sweden, the FRG and elsewhere, said G. Shchukin, director general. Over recent years we have bought from them equipment for the production of cellulose and paper, of paper and cardboard goods, and consumer items.

PERMANENT TRADING PARTNER

We have well-established and strong ties with the Soviet Union. In 1983 alone we are going to supply products worth 80 million dollars to the USSR electric industry, Borislov Kosanovic, deputy director of the Yugoslav pavilion at the International Electro-82 exhibition, at present taking place in Moscow, told our correspondent. Kosanovic also represents Jumei, the business amalgamation of Yugoslav mechanical engineering and electric machine-building, at the exhibition.

THE 'BELARUS' TRACTOR IS OUR TRUMP CARD

To date, Greece has bought 12,000 wheel tractors, over 300 cotton harvesters, and over 700 bulldozers, scrapers and graders from the Soviet Union, said I. Platinis, general director of Speka, a Greek company. Our main "trump" is the "Belarus" tractor - despite acute competition there are 34 makes of foreign tractors sold in Greece, Speka accounts for 12 to 13 per cent of tractor sales nationwide, and we hope to hold on to this figure to the year ahead, Platinis stressed.

Despite the fact that farms in Greece are very scattered, with the assistance of Traktorimport we managed to build up the best sales and servicing system in Greece, and this had a lot to do with our success, the general director of Speka said. We operate three technical centres employing scores of first-rate mechanics, in addition to 12 travelling workshops, he added.

Intourist news

This year a total of 100,000 people are expected at the newly opened Ural restaurant, situated in the Trans-Carpathian region on one of this country's busiest tourist routes between Lvov and Uzhgorod. Acs chefs are adept at preparing special Carpathian dishes for Soviet and foreign tourists.

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Bank activities reviewed

At a recent general meeting of shareholders of the USSR Bank for foreign trade, it was stressed that over the past year the Bank had played an active part in the fulfilment of the 11th five-year plan targets. Despite the US administration's efforts to subvert trade and economic links with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Soviet trade has been steadily growing. It was pointed out, and this helped to develop credit, currency and accounting operations between the USSR Bank for foreign trade and foreign banks. The Bank corresponds with 1,777 foreign banks in over a hundred countries.

As of January 1982 the Bank's balance amounted to 49,700 million roubles, a 22.8 per cent increase on the previous year.

In the same month the Bank's shareholding and reserve capital totalled 1,050 million roubles.

The Bank's council also met and discussed, among other issues, the Bank's prospects.

USSR at International fairs abroad

July-September, 1982

Budapest (Hungary). September 17-24. 12 foreign trade and other organisations will take part in putting together a Soviet display.

Tehran (Iran). September 20-October 1. The Soviet Union has attended the fair since 1974. In mounting the Soviet display, the great interest shown by Iran in freight shipments across the USSR was taken into account.

Soviet displays at a number of international fairs will reflect gains made by individual socialist republics throughout the 60 years that the USSR has been in existence. Moldavia will mount a show in Bogota, Azerbaijan - in Algiers, Uzbekistan - in Moscow, the Chechen-Ingush autonomous republic - in Leipzig, Georgia - in Vienna, Lithuania - in Belgrade, Kirghizia - in Zagreb and Tajikistan - in Budapest.

(Continued from Nos. 57 and 58.)

WHAT'S ON!

July 27-30

THEATRES

Kromlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre performances: 27 - Verli, "Otello" (opera); 28 - Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet).

Moscow Drama Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 27 - "The Room" by Braginsky. 30 - "A House on Sand" by Ibragim-hov.

Komsomol Drama Theatre (6 Chekhov St.). 27 - "Junone and Aves" by Voznesensky. 28 - "Not on the list" by Vasiliev. 29 - "The Thief" by Myatitsky. 30 - "My Hopes" by Shostakov.

FILMS

A Storm Warning (Lenfilm Studio).

The story of a group of tourists who get caught in a storm during a mountain trip.

A whodunit dealing with the investigation of a serial killer.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of the History of Reconstruction of the City of Moscow (12 Novaya St.). 27 - "The City of Moscow" exhibition gives a full picture of the history of our capital.

All-Russia Exhibition Hall (10 Sokolniki St.). 27 - "The City of Moscow" exhibition gives a full picture of the history of our capital.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, Rossia Hotel). 27, 28 - Beryozka dance ensemble.

Great Theatre, Central Gorky Park (9 Krymsky Val). 27, 28 - "Good Morning" by Yon. Moscow's concert by arts collectives from the Krasnoyarsk Philharmonic.

Olympic Village Concert Hall. Jewish Chamber Musical Theatre performances: 27, 28 - "The Black Horse" by A. White Horse. 29 - "The Final Role".

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium (Lushan). 27 - Spartak (Moscow) v Dynamo (Kiev). 7 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium. 28 - Dynamo (Moscow) v Chernomorets (Odessa). 7 p.m.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 4 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 5 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 215-00-80. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

CHESS

Chess Club of Trade Union Sport Societies (10 Krylatskaya St.). 27 and 28 - An open tournament of blitz game sponsored by the club. 5 p.m. (both days).

CYCLING

Cyclist Track at Krylatskaya (Metro Molodyozhnoye). 27-30 - 3rd nationwide youth games. 5 p.m. (all days).

Included in the programme are the sprint, pursuit and bunch race.

WEATHER

July 27-30

Cheerful in Moscow and the Moscow Region, with little rain in several areas, wind W and NW, 3-7 m.p.h. Night temperatures between 7° and 12°C, and between 18° and 23°C during the day.

DRESDEN: A FESTIVAL OF BALLET

The International Summer Courses have ended in Dresden where they are arranged annually by the Palucca ballet school. They were attended by more than one hundred choreographers, teachers and dancers from fifteen countries, who spent more than two weeks studying and were joined by leading students from European dance schools.

We invite gifted teachers of international repute representing various ballet trends, our correspondent Yuri Yegorov was told by the director of the Palucca Schule, Rainer Wetters. As usual, classical dance was taught by Soviet ballet masters. This time we had Mariya Dudinskaya and Konstantin Sergeyev from Leningrad, Irina Savalova from Minsk and Yelena Znamenskaya from Moscow (it was not the first time that the latter had attended our courses). Modern ballet was taught by Hilda Rivas, from Cuba and Chile, and Milcha Bergese, from Britain. Spanish dancing - by José de Urdola, from Barcelona, and jazz-dancing by the private school teacher Benjamin Finkedel, from Amsterdam. Rhythmic was taught by Wolfgang Zeltig, from the GDR. When Mariya Palucca first opened the Summer Courses at her school twenty-two years ago, people came to work only with her. As you see, we have now expanded the programme since exchange among professionals is always interesting and useful. We feel our great responsibility in providing this example of international cooperation to the arts.

The Palucca school has been in existence since 1925. It was originally a private school run by the well-known ballerina Grete Palucca who, by the way, set several times for Vasily Kandinsky. The famous founder of abstractism was an admirer of hers. Until not very long ago Grete Palucca taught modern ballet on the courses herself, although by this time she was almost eighty.